objects for examination under the microscope; or are there damp, or dripping rocks, gather some of the crusts, or gelatinous coatings, you will find in them Sirosiphon, Scytonema, perhaps Glococapsa, Palmella, or Nostocs and the like. We rarely find one plant alone, generally two or three forms intermingled. The field is so large, the variety so great, the forms so diversified, yet all so perfect in symmetry, the study cannot fail to impress the mind and often excite the utmost enthusiasm. The study has been much neglected, there is much to be worked up. Europe boast of upward of two thousand species. We should find no less; but hitherto we have only seven hundred species recorded. Much remains undone.—FRANCIS WOLLE, *Bethlehem, Pa.*

ERRATUM.—In my list of plants from the Indian Territory contained in the GAZETTE for June, pp. 49, 50, the following errors have been detected. The reader will please correct them:

Delphinium occidentale. This is *D. azureum*, MX., a very canescent variety.

Lepidium integrifolium, should be read *L. intermedium*, Gray. The leaves are entire.

Astragalus recticarpus. This plant is a form of *Indigofera leptosepala*, Nutt. with very narrow leaflets.

Elymus Canadensis, var. *minimus* is *Hordeum pusillum*, Nutt.

Spiranthes Romanzoviana. This plant is now thought to be an undescribed species. More time and material are wanted for its recognition.—A. WOOD.

POLYTRICHUM TENUE MENZIES, LINDB.=*P. Pennsylvanicum*, HEDW.=*Pogonatum brevicaule* BRID.; SULLIV. Icones.

POLYTRICHUM BRACHYPHYLLUM, MICHX.=*Pogonatum brachyphyllum*, BEAUV; SULLIV. Icones.

Probably the male plants of both these species always occur, in their season, in the same localities where the female plants abound. In *P. tenue* the male plants are often mixed, yet they evidently are not developed in the same *nidus*. The male plants are very numerous and conspicuous, apparently acaulescent, but projecting a kind of stem, which is clothed with the confervoid filaments, into the earth, simple or branched. Leaves dark brown or brownish red, numerous and crowded into globular or rosulate heads, spatulate or flabelliform, mucronately acuminate, strongly costate, subdentate or crenate, often subundulate. Antheridia very numerous, paraphysate. (Vide Musc. Appalach, No. 233.) The male plants mature in July and August; the female in September and October. In *P. brachyphyllum* the male and female plants grow together (always?) and apparently are developed in the same *nidus*. The male plants are extremely minute, being invisible to the naked eye, and only visible by the aid of a good lens as mere reddish specks on the surface of the more highly developed prothallus. They are ovate, acaulescent, eradiculose (not being immediately attached to the ground). Leaves few (about 5), red or reddish brown, lax, ecostate, entire obtuse or obtusish, the outer ones roundish, the inner ones (often narrowly) spatulate. Antheridia few (about 4), short and thick (oblong-cylindrical), eparaphysate. The male plants mature in early spring (in the Southern States) the female in late autumn (in New Jersey).—C. F. AUSTIN.

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA, TORR.—In September, 1874, while observing the habits of Darlingtonia, I found a great many small white larvæ in the liquid and insect mass at the bottom of the tubes. They were found in all the tubes, even those of the seedling leaves contained from one to three, while in the larger leaves they numbered hundreds. I tried, in vain, to find out what insect produced the larvæ and to note any change in them. They are always present winter and summer, and even active even when the thermometer marks zero. They make their appearance in the young leaves